Exhibit A

Part 2 of 5

1	quantities of liquids?
2	A. Well, I guess I'm a little
3	bit confused. I think unproven is
4	different from proved to be wrong,
5	right?
6	That is, there still could
7	be at the end of the day there
8	could still be no specific
9	information saying that there were
10	free liquids in the degreaser sludge.
11	But unless there is
12	specific information saying that the
13	sludges taken from the degreasers at
14	the Handy & Harman facility were 100
15	percent solid, then my opinion would
16	still be that those degreaser sludges
17	contain free liquids.
18	Q. And that opinion is based
19	upon what?
20	A. As I said before
21	MR. HARRIS: Again, I
22	object, asked and answered.
23	Go ahead.
24	THE WITNESS: That opinion

1	is based on my knowledge of how	
2	trichloroethylene degreasers worked,	
3	how TCE has become to be one of the	
4	more predominant environmental	
5	contaminants, and the physical	
6	chemical properties of	
7	trichloroethylene.	
8	BY MS. FLAX:	
9	Q. So if I understand you,	
ro	it's your position that only if	
11	evidence is proven to demonstrate the	
12	absence of free liquid your opinion	
13	would stay the same?	
14	A. Correct.	
15	Q. Continuing in that	
16	paragraph at the bottom of Page 7 of	
17	Vandeven-5, the sentence that starts	
18	"In addition, if the volume of	
19	degreaser sludge," do you see that	
20	sentence?	
21	A. Yes.	
22	Q. If that assumption was	
23	disproved or proved to be false,	
24	would you still hold the opinion that	

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1	is contained in that sentence?	
2	A. Are you asking if it's	
3	proven that the volume of degreaser	
4	sludge was not small but was large?	
5	I guess I would if it	
6	was large and large enough to fill an	
7	entire to always fill up the drums	
8	that they were in, then there	
9	wouldn't be any place for liquid	
LO	waste, other liquid waste.	
L1	Q. So then you would not make	
L2	that statement. Correct?	
13	A. I would not make that	
L 4	statement if there was evidence that	
L 5	every drum that had trichloroethylene	
16	degreaser sludge contained 48	
17	gallons, which is how big a 55-gallon	
1.8	drum is.	
19	If each drum contained 48	
20	gallons of TCE degreaser sludge, I	
21	would not make that statement,	
22	correct.	
23	Q. But you would make the	
24	statement with anything less than 48	

1	gallons?
2	A. Correct.
3	Q. Earlier I asked you about
4	documents that Dr. Exner considered,
5	some of which I believe you said you
6	reviewed. Is that correct?
7	A. That's correct, yes.
8	Q. Did you have an opportunity
9	to review either in whole or in part
10	the deposition testimony of Thomas
11	Curran?
12	A. Did he author an expert
13	report?
14	Q. No. He's an individual.
15	He's not an expert in this case.
16	A. Okay. I'm not sure if I
17	did or not.
18	Q. I'm handing you the
19	transcript of the deposition of
20	Thomas Curran. And what I would like
21	to do is I would like to have you
22	read from page 53, line 20 to Page
23	55, line 14.
24	MS. FLAX: Do you want to

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1	look at my copy while he's reading
2	that?
3	THE WITNESS: 53 20 to 55
4	14?
5	BY MS. FLAX:
6	Q. Please. And when you are
7	done, please tell me.
8	MR. HARRIS: If he wants
9	to, can he look at any other lines?
10	MS. FLAX: What?
11	MR. HARRIS: If he wants
12	to, can he look at any other lines?
13	MS. FLAX: If he wants to.
14	MR. HARRIS: Well, when you
15	instructed him to read those lines, I
16	wanted him to know if he looks at
17	other lines, it's okay.
18	BY MS. FLAX:
19	Q. Well, my questions are
20	going to be directed to Mr. Vandeven
21	with respect to the page and lines I
22	just gave you. But if you feel you
23	need to review before and after, by
24	all means do so.

1	A. Okay.
2	Q. You have had an opportunity
3	to read Page 53, line 20 through Page
4	55, line 14 of the deposition of
5	Mr. Curran. Is that correct?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. I am going to represent to
8	you that Mr. Curran was an employee
9	of Handy & Harman Tube Company, just
LO	so that you know that when I ask you
11	about Handy & Harman's industrial
L2	wastes that's why I'm asking you,
13	because you have now read testimony
L4	from Mr. Curran. Okay?
15	A. Okay.
16	Q. Is there anything in
17	Mr. Curran's testimony that suggests
18	that the industrial waste solution
19	that he describes contains any
20	hazardous material?
21	MR. HARRIS: Hold on a
22	second. He's not being offered as an
23	expert he's not here to give an
24	opinion as to what was in Handy &
	i e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e

1	Harman's waste, so that's not a
2	proper question.
3	MS. FLAX: Are you
4	directing him not to answer?
5	MR. HARRIS: I might. I'm
6	trying to figure out where you are
7	going with this. He is not going to
8	offer an opinion in this case as to
9	what was in Handy & Harman's waste.
10	That is not in his report. He's not
11	here to form new opinions.
12	If you are about to ask him
13	to give an opinion as to what was in
14	Handy & Harman's waste, then that's
15	an improper question.
16	MR. PETTIT: Glenn, can I
17	just say something, because
18	MR. HARRIS: Yes. I'm not
19	trying to be
20	MR. PETTIT: You ought to
21	clarify this, because as Melissa
22	pointed out in her questioning, in
23	rebuttal opinion he adopts
24	Dr. Exner's descriptions of the

1	wastes associated with various
2	industries and defendants.
3	MR. HARRIS: But he
4	clarified well, go ahead and
5	finish.
6	MR. PETTIT: I'm trying to
7	understand the scope of his opinion.
8	MR. HARRIS: I would like
9	to make this simple. He is not going
10	to be a second Dr. Exner rendering
11	all the opinions Dr. Exner presented.
12	He looked at that, as he
13	testified earlier, solely for the
14	purpose of understanding better and
15	in more detail basically some of the
16	acid wastes that were associated with
17	some of the companies in this case.
18	That was the intent of that
19	sentence or two in his rebuttal
20	opinion. We will not put him on the
21	stand and ask him to testify other
22	than what's in his report.
23	MS. FLAX: Or in his
24	rebuttal report.

1	MR. HARRIS: Or in his
2	rebuttal report, specifically.
3	Unless he specifically says something
4	about a particular waste, we are not
5	going to put him on and be you
6	know, say everything the experts say.
7	MR. COOLEY: I'm not sure I
8	understood the last sentence. Unless
9	he says something specific about
10	MR. HARRIS: Well, for
11	example, he made some comments
12	specifically about the degreaser
13	sludge. Certainly that's in his
14	report, certainly he is going to
15	testify to it.
16	He's made some comments
17	generally in one report or the other,
18	frankly I don't remember which, about
19	plating wastes or printed circuit
20	board wastes. He is going to say
21	whatever is in his report about that.
22	But he is not going to come
23	up with some wholesale opinion about
24	what was in any particular

1	defendant's waste.
2	In his report here I think
3	Handy & Harman's is the only
4	defendant's waste stream he actually
5	refers to at all by defendant.
6	That's not going to change.
7	MS. FLAX: So if you are
8	representing that other than what's
9	contained in Vandeven-1 and
10	Vandeven-5 that Mr. Vandeven will not
11	be at any time offering an opinion as
12	to a party's specific waste stream,
13	with the exception of obviously the
14	Handy & Harman TCE degreaser sludge,
15	then I will withdraw the question.
16	MR. HARRIS: Yes. That's
17	what I'm representing.
18	MR. COOLEY: May I clarify
19	one other thing? I'm not trying to
20	split hairs
21	MR. HARRIS: No, no. I
22	want to get to the bottom of it so we
23	don't waste a lot of time.
24	MR. COOLEY: In the section

1	of I believe it's Vandeven-1 in which
2	there are a series of bullets with
3	statements about types of wastes from
4	certain industries, let's say, do I
5	understand correctly that he is not,
6	in that portion of his report,
7	stating an opinion or a conclusion
8	that the descriptions of waste there
9	apply to any of the defendants in
10	this case?
11	MR. HARRIS: Any specific
12	defendant?
13	MR. COOLEY: Correct.
14	MR. HARRIS: That's
15	correct. He is not saying that.
16	That's why, just to keep going down
17	the road, that's why he doesn't say
18	anywhere in his report either that
19	any particular waste got to the site.
20	He is simply saying, look,
21	here is what is generally in pickle
22	liquor, not Carpenter's pickle
23	liquor, not specifically NRM's pickle

1	pickle liquor, here is generically
2	what's in pickle liquors, and it's
3	generally this kind of stuff.
4	And if you dumped it on the
5	ground at the site, here is what it
6	would be, without representing any
7	particular defendant, without
8	rendering an opinion that any
9	particular defendant's waste has X
ro	percent of hydrochloric acid versus,
11	you know, whatever.
12	Is that helpful? I mean,
13	I'm not barring you from asking him
14	questions. Melissa, maybe we can
15	take it one at a time.
16	Yes. He will not say
17	anything about what is in Handy &
18	Harman's industrial waste solution,
19	other than what he already says here
20	about the sludge.
21	MS. FLAX: Okay. Then I
22	will withdraw my last question
23	relating to Mr. Curran.
24	(Discussion off the

1	record.)
2	MS. FLAX: I am not asking,
3	Glenn, for him to give an opinion.
4	I was asking whether
5	reviewing Mr. Curran's testimony
6	regarding the industrial waste
7	solution that was generated at the
8	Handy & Harman facility whether based
9	upon that description he considered
10	that waste to be a hazardous waste.
11	MR. HARRIS: I don't think
12	he had an opinion as to that waste.
13	That's my point.
14	MS. FLAX: And he is not
15	going to offer an opinion as to
16	MR. HARRIS: Other than
17	what he says about the TCE sludge.
18	MS. FLAX: Other than the
19	degreaser sludge?
20	MR. HARRIS: Sure. He is
21	not going to take the stand and say
22	it is my opinion that X, Y and Z is
23	in Handy & Harman s industrial waste
	In handy a harman s industrial waste

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1	BY MS. FLAX:
2	Q. Do you have a degree in
3	metallurgy?
4	A. No, I don't.
5	Q. Did you take any courses in
6	the field of metallurgy?
7	A. As part of my master's
8	degree, yes.
9	Q. And what kinds of courses
10	were those?
11	A. They were material science
12	courses that included metallurgical
13	sciences.
14	Q. And since those courses
15	that you took in 19 in or about
16	'85
17	A. That's correct.
18	Q have you taken any
19	other courses or had any other
20	studies in the field of metallurgy?
21	A. No.
22	Q. Other than the degreaser
23	sludge, you have not formed any
24	opinions as to the composition,

1	nature or characteristics of wastes
2	generated by Handy & Harman Tube
3	Company or the Handy & Harman
4	facility. Correct?
5	A. That's correct.
6	Q. This morning, Mr. Vandeven,
7	I had started to ask you about
8	marked-up versions of drafts of
9	Exner-1.
LO	And we came to the
1	Vandeven-1, excuse me and we came
12	to the realization that these weren't
L3	intentionally blacked-out markings
L4	but were in fact red-lined
L5	provisions.
L6	And right before we resumed
L7	after lunch Mr. Harris provided me
L8	with legible copies of the drafts.
L9	So I guess I'm going to have the
20	court reporter mark them, and I'm
21	just going to run through and ask you
22	a few questions. Okay.
23	A. Okay.
24	(Vandeven Exhibits 8, 9 &

1	10 were marked for identification,
2	respectively.)
3	MS. FLAX: For the record,
4	what has been marked as Vandeven-8 is
5	a June 26 e-mail from Mark Hawley to
6	Jay Vandeven attaching a draft expert
7	report of Jay Vandeven dated June
8	24th, 2006.
9	Vandeven-9 is a June 27,
10	2006 e-mail from Mark Hawley to Jay
11	Vandeven attaching a draft expert
12	report of Jay Vandeven dated June
13	blank, 2006.
14	And Vandeven-10 is a June
15	28, 2006 e-mail from Mark Hawley to
16	Jay Vandeven attaching a draft expert
17	report of Jay Vandeven dated June
18	blank, 2006.
19	BY MS. FLAX:
20	Q. I'm going to come to you,
21	because we only have one copy.
22	A. Okay.
23	Q. On Page 2 of Vandeven-8
24	there is a highlighted provision that

1	says, "The RI Report says 39.9 but
2	the Removal Action Report says 33.3.
3	Although the RI refers to
4	an HRS report dated 9/4/87 no HRS
5	scoring documents are listed on the
6	EPA website or identified in the BSAI
7	index."
8	Do you see that?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Tell me what the
11	significance of 39.9 versus 33.3 is.
12	A. I don't think it has any
13	real significance. We were just
14	trying to be as precise and accurate
15	as possible about what the HRS score
16	was at the site.
17	And we had, again, as it
18	says, the RI, the remedial
19	investigation report says that the
20	HRS score was 39.9, but then there's
21	another report that says it was 33.3.
22	So since there was no HRS
23	package in the administrative record,
24	that was an issue that we were trying

1	to figure out. It has no real
2	significance. A site is on the NPL
3	if it scores above 28 and a half.
4	Q. So it doesn't matter
5	whether it is 33.3 or 39.9?
6	A. Not at all.
7	Q. Is there a reason why you
8	selected to include 39.9 as opposed
9	to 33.3 as the HRS?
10	A. The RI is generally the
11	more authoritative document than a
12	Removal Action Report.
13	Q. On Page 5 of Vandeven-8 in
14	highlighting it says, "This list will
15	be the basis for Jay's opinions that
16	the response actions were consistent
17	with the NCP. What specific
18	technical concerns should we try to
19	address in that opinion?".
20	Who is asking this
21	question?
22	A. I don't know. We are, a
23	combination of Mark and I, at this
24	point.

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1	Q. And who is the question	
2	being posed to, a third party?	
3	A. No. This could just be	
4	carrying through I mean, very	
5	often when we write reports like this	
6	if there's questions that we have, we	
7	will write down the question just so	
8	we don't forget about it.	
9	So it is not necessarily	
10	directed to anybody else except to	
11	ourselves.	
12	Q. And you do it in third	
13	person?	
14	A. Very often, yes.	
15	Q. Were there any specific	
16	technical concerns that you were	
17	faced with?	
18	A. I don't recall any	
19	associated with this, no.	
20	Q. On Page 10 of Vandeven-8 in	
21	the long highlighted section at the	
22	bottom of the page or the end of the	
23	page says, "To be continued, but how	
24	do we tie in the specific wastes that	

1	are of interest to Glenn without
2	saying why Jay believes they were
3	sent to the site?"
4	Do you see that?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. I believe you have
7	testified that you are not offering
8	an opinion as to whether or not any
9	party's wastes were disposed of at
10	the site. Is that correct?
11	A. That is correct.
12	Q. So this was beyond the
13	scope of your assignment.
14	A. Right. And that that's
15	correct.
16	Q. And that's why it was not
17	in your final report.
18	A. That's right.
19	Q. And on Vandeven-9 at Page
20	10 there's highlighting that says,
21	"Jay, I put the word actions in blue
22	below because I have tried to refer
23	consistently to response activities.
24	The NCP describes removal
	4

1	actions, remedial actions and other
2	activities, so I was trying to be
3	all-inclusive by using response
4	activities."
5	Do you see that?
6	A. Correct.
7	Q. Do you know what was meant
8	by this statement?
9	A. I believe so. We are
10	talking here about how we referred to
11	the different activities at the site,
12	whether or not we referred to them as
13	actions or activities or response
14	actions.
15	It really is just semantics
16	and just trying to be consistent. I
17	generally try to refer to all
18	activities at a Superfund site, an
19	NPL site as response activities,
20	because that's how the National
21	Contingency Plan refers to them.
22	Q. I'm going on to Page 11 of
23	Vandeven-9 at the bottom of the page
24	in highlighted print it says, "Jay, I

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1	copied in the material you prepared
2	but have not otherwise added to the
3	NCP opinion.
4	I will provide a statement
5	re costs that says how much for each
6	element of the OU1 and OU2 RD/RAs
7	based on the demax spreadsheet
8	summaries.
9	I will see what we have re
10	EPA's response cost (11 million
11	claims settled for 7 million)."
12	I don't recall seeing any
13	mention of the EPA response cost of
14	11 million that settled for 7 million
15	in your report. Did you address
16	that?
17	A. I think we addressed I
18	think what this comment refers to, I
19	asked I probably asked Mark to go
20	back and see if we had information
21	about what breakdown of costs we had
22	and to try to I wanted to get
23	those in if we could associate
24	specific activities with specific

1	cost information that we had.
2	I don't believe that we
3	addressed specifically the 11 million
4	and the \$7 million dollars.
5	Q. Is the \$7 million
6	settlement consistent with the NCP?
7	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
8	the form.
9	THE WITNESS: Yes, I'm not
10	sure I understand.
11	BY MS. FLAX:
12	Q. Yes, I misstated it. In
13	your opinion regarding the
14	reasonableness of past costs, is the
15	\$7 million included in that opinion?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. And that's a recoverable
18	cost?
19	A. I'm not sure what you mean
20	by recoverable cost.
21	Q. On Page 13 of Vandeven-9 in
22	highlighting at the end of the third
23	bullet it says, "Should we delete
24	this? Glenn doesn't want to suggest

1	that any activities were due to drums
2	alone."
3	What about this paragraph
4	suggests or may suggest that any
5	activities were due to drums alone?
6	A. Well, in the first sentence
7	I say, "Although the primary
8	contaminants of concern addressed by
9	the remedy described in the ROD are
10	VOCs and metals, the earlier response
11	activities (in particular the
12	emergency removal actions) were
13	necessary to address the potential
14	threat associated with the buried
15	drums."
16	So I think what this
17	highlighted piece refers to is I
18	wanted to be careful throughout these
19	reports that although there was a lot
20	of work done to remove buried drums
21	at the site, all those removal
22	actions also removed contaminated
23	soil, too.
24	So that's probably what

that comment refers to.
Q. Mr. Vandeven, on Vandeven-
10 at Page 12 there's two separate
highlighted statements.
The first one reads, "Jay,
I don't know what to say here about
EPA's agreement with the PRP groups
to split the remedy into two OUs and
allow them to perform the RD/RA.
Is this something we've
addressed in previous cases? Do we
have to discuss it here?"
You did not in fact discuss
the EPA's agreement with the PRP
groups to split the remedy into two
OUs in either your affirmative report
or your rebuttal report. Correct?
A. I don't think we talked
about the EPA's agreement. I think
this statement here refers to, again,
Mark writing primarily in this
section about the sequence of
activities at the site.
I wanted to try to be as

1	complete as possible. And if there
2	was information about the details of
3	splitting it between OU1 and OU2, I
4	wanted to include that if we could.
5	Q. So you were just looking at
6	it from a factual perspective as
7	opposed to forming an opinion as to
8	the validity or viability of
9	splitting the remedy into two OUs.
10	Correct?
11	A. That's correct.
12	MS. FLAX: Just a second.
13	I think I may be done. That's all I
14	have.
15	MR. HARRIS: Who is next?
16	MR. PETTIT: I guess I am.
17	EXAMINATION
18	BY MR. PETTIT:
19	Q. Are you all right,
20	Mr. Vandeven?
21	A. I'm fine.
22	Q. Okay. My name is Jeffrey
23	Pettit. I represent Ashland in this
24	matter.

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1	would think that it would be reduced
_	to some kind of writing or text.
2	
3	Q. And do you recall seeing
4	such an analysis in connection with
5	the Boarhead site at any time?
6	A. I don't.
7	Q. And if you were to do a
8	probabilistic analysis as you have
9	done in your experience, what would
10	be the nature of that as applied to
11	the Boarhead site, as you know the
12	Boarhead site?
13	A. I don't know. I could I
14	mean, that would just be speculation,
15	coming up with some way that a
16	probabilistic analysis could apply to
17	the Boarhead site.
18	I don't have any specific
19	information about how it was used or
20	how it is contemplated to be used.
21	Q. Well, in general, what is
22	the final product of a probabilistic
23	analysis, if you could give me some
24	help on that? And in specific, take

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1	any example if you want from some	
2	other project that you worked on.	
3	A. Well, it depends on the	
4	nature of the analysis. A	
5	probabilistic analysis could include,	
6	you know, the probability that that	
7	refinery over there is going to have	
8	a major explosion in the next year.	
9	And so to go about that you	
10	would look at each individual	
11	component that would go into causing	
12	that explosion, you would associate	
13	probabilities with each of those	
14	events.	
15	And then you would	
1.6	aggregate those probabilities	
17	together to find some distribution of	
18	probabilities that that outcome,	
1 _. 9	namely an explosion at the refinery,	
20	is going to occur within the next	
21	year.	
22	Q. And in connection with a	
23	Superfund site, is the purpose of a	
24	probabilistic analysis to try to	
	1	

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1	associate contaminants with a remedy,
2	or is there some other purpose to
3	that?
4	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
5	the form.
6	THE WITNESS: Usually I
7	would say that a probabilistic
8	analysis at a Superfund site,
9	although I have no indication that
10	that's what it was that it's been
11	applied at the Boarhead site, I would
12	think most likely be applied to
13	determining what the cost would be at
14	the site, the ultimate cost, the
15	future cost.
16	BY MR. PETTIT:
17.	Q. And what kind of factors
18	would be examined as a part of that
19	analysis?
20	A. The nature and extent of
21	contamination, the regulations that
22	would apply, the types of remedies
23	that may apply to certain types of
24	contaminants and certain types of
	1

1	media.	
2	Q. Referring to Dr. Exner, we	
3	had some discussion on and off the	
4	record about your review of	
5	Dr. Exner, and I think you testified	
6	that one of the reasons you reviewed	
7.	Dr. Exner's report was to get a	
8	better understanding about acids,	
9	acid waste streams. Am I correct?	
10	A. Correct.	
11	Q. And do you recall	
12	specifically what you with respect	
13	to Ashland, that was one of the	
14	parties addressed by Dr. Exner, do	
15	you recall what you may have reviewed	
16	in terms of the documents that	
17	Dr. Exner relied upon in preparing	
18	his report?	
19	A. I don't remember any	
20	specific titles of documents. The	
21	documents that I looked at on that	
22	issue were documents that said	
23	something about the type of acid and	
24	the strength of the acid.	

I think before, when I did
my initial expert report, and then
even after I read the expert reports
from the other side there was still
no specific information on the types
of acids, I don't believe.
Whether it was hydrochloric
acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid,
whether or not it was concentrated,
dilute. So I looked at Dr. Exner's
report to determine well, let me
back up.
I think when I read
Dr. Exner's expert report he said
something about the nature of the
acids, what kind of acids they were,
how strong the acids were.
And I wanted to include in
my opinion, in my rebuttal opinion
something about the type of acids.
And if I was going to
address that, if I was going to
include that in my expert report, I
wanted to go back and look at the

1	underlying documents that Dr. Exner
2	used so I could adopt that in
3	essence, verify the information that
4	was contained in his expert report.
5	Q. Were the Ashland acids that
6	were addressed by Dr. Exner, was that
7	a type of acid you had not
8	encountered before in your
9	experience?
LO	A. No. They were common
L1	acids, I believe.
L2	Q. Well, tell me why did you
L3	need to refer to Dr. Exner to develop
L4	an understanding about those acids?
L5	A. Well, some acids are
L6	stronger than others. A strong
L7	acid and then you could have
L8	certain concentrations of acids.
L9	So you may have acidic
20	acid, which is a very dilute acid,
21	which the rain in Philadelphia is
22	probably pretty close to acidic acid.
23	Or you can have a very
24	strong acid, say sulfuric acid or

1	hydrochloric acid. And then even
2	within a particular kind of acid it
3	can be more concentrated it can be
4	a concentrated form of that acid.
5	So I looked to his report
6	to see if there was anything about
7	those characteristics of the acid,
8	what kind it was and then how strong
9	it was.
LO	Q. And what understanding did
L1	you develop about the Ashland acids
12	that were described in Dr. Exner's
13	report?
14	A. That they contained some
15	acids that I would consider strong
16	acids, and that concentration of
17	those acids was high concentration.
18	Q. Anything else about the
19	acids?
20	A. I don't believe so, no.
21	Q. And did you review any
22	information in Dr. Exner's report or
23	the documents he identified on the
24	dye wastes from Ashland's facility?

1	A. I believe seeing that as a	
2	heading in his report, but I did not	
3	review that in detail, no.	
4	Q. Were there any other waste	
5	streams with respect to Ashland	
6	identified in Dr. Exner's report that	
7	you reviewed in some detail as you	
8	did with the acids you described?	
9	A. I believe I read in some	
10	detail his discussion of the etchant,	
11	but I don't think I used the	
1.2	information that was contained but	
13	I don't recall using his information	
14	on circuit board etchant in my expert	
15	report, but I do remember reviewing	
16	that from his expert report.	
17	Q. Did you review the	
18	transcript of Dr. Exner's deposition	
19	at any point up until today?	
20	A. I believe I briefly looked	
21	through his deposition transcript,	
22	but I don't recall any details from	
23	it.	
24	Q. Do you recall whether that	

Г	
1	changed your understanding in any way
2	about the Ashland acids that you had
3	considered?
4	A. No, it did not.
5	Q. If you could pull out
6	Vandeven-7, one of the drafts.
7	MR. HARRIS: 7, I think, is
8	the final one. I could be wrong.
9	MR. PETTIT: This is one of
10	the things that was taken out about
11	the cost allocation.
12	MS. FLAX: That's 6.
13	MR. PETTIT: 6. Okay, I
14	got it.
15	BY MR. PETTIT:
16	Q. I'm sorry, Mr. Vandeven.
17	This is on Page 7 of Vandeven-6.
18	Now, on that last line you state
19	you provided an opinion at that time
20	that "equitable allocation would
21	require consideration of other
22	factors in addition to those named
23	above."
24	Could you identify what

were referring to at the time? MR. HARRIS: Objection to
MR. HARRIS: Objection to
the form.
THE WITNESS: I don't think
I was specifically referring to any
individual factors, just that it
would be that what I identified
here is an incomplete list, that it
would include many other factors,
both technical and nontechnical
factors.
BY MR. PETTIT:
Q. You have done, I think
based on your testimony, you have
performed cost allocations in other
projects. Am I correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And when you did that, did
your cost allocation include the
three factors that are identified on
Page 7 of your draft?
A. In general I would say yes.
Q. And do you recall any other

Γ	
1	factors that you may have utilized in
2	those other projects where you
3	performed cost allocations?
4	A. Well, yes, but they may
5	not I mean, they wouldn't
6	necessarily apply here.
7	I used factors such as how
8	long a particular product was being
9	produced, the volume of the product
10	being produced. So those are more
11	related to operating facilities
12	rather than a disposal site such as
13	this.
14	(Vandeven Exhibits 11 & 12
15	were marked for identification,
16	respectively.)
17	BY MR. PETTIT:
18	Q. Mr. Vandeven, I'm showing
19	you a copy of an e-mail from you to
20	Mark Hawley. The subject is Ashland
21	Comments, and it refers to an
22	attachment, it looks like Ashland
23	with a doc extension.
24	I did not see the
	i

1	attachment in the records that were
2	provided to us. I was wondering, and
3	maybe I missed it, but did you retain
4	a copy of that?
5	A. I don't know if I did or
6	not. This was likely my initial
7	comments on reviewing the Ashland
8	expert report, or the expert report
9	from the individuals. That was the
10	one where three individuals
11	Q. That's correct.
12	A. That's the way I always
13	refer to it.
14	Q. As far as you know, you
15	searched your records and provided
16	everything that was responsive to the
17	document request to counsel.
18	Correct?
19	A. That's correct.
20	Q. And if you had it, it would
21	have been in those documents?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q. And do you recall whether
24	or not that's been deleted,

1	misplaced?
2	A. I couldn't say, sitting
3	here right now.
4	Q. Let me ask you about the
5	document that has been marked
6	Vandeven-12. And this is an e-mail
7	from Jennifer Schulte to Mark Hawley
8	dated June 26, 2006. Have you had a
9	chance to read that?
LO	A Yes.
11	Q. Do you recall circumstances
L2	under which this was sent or this
13	discussion was generated?
14	A. I believe when we first got
15	the expert reports from the other
16	side that started to mention
17	individual waste streams, we
18	initially started to see what
19	information we may have on those
20	waste streams.
21	Again, not knowing exactly
22	how we were going to address
23	individual waste streams in my expert
24	report, we initially tried to see

1	what information we could find on
2	waste streams that were mentioned.
3	Q. With respect to the
4	chemicals that are referenced in this
5	e-mail, did you find any association
6	with those chemicals with the
7	conditions at Boarhead?
8	A. I did not attempt to, no.
9	Q. Let me ask you a couple of
10	questions about your experience.
11	Have any of the other
12	projects you have worked on, have you
13	had experience with acids such as in
14	the case here you have rendered an
15	opinion that acids mobilize metals at
16	Superfund sites?
17	Have you had an occasion to
18	examine that issue in other
19	contexts?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. For example, where? Can
22	you tell me first of all, if you
23	have any litigation cases I would
24	like to know about those first.
	1

1	A. The only litigation-related
2	case that I could think of that
3	specifically addressed that had as
4	a significant component acids and
5	their propensity to mobilize metals
6	would be the work that I did for Sun
7	Oil.
8	Q. Outside of litigation
9	cases, can you recall other matters
10	you have worked on involving acids
11	mobilizing metals?
12	A. Well, I mean, on almost any
13	environmental investigation case has
14	to do with acidic conditions
15	mobilizing metals.
16	Q. Have you rendered an
17	opinion in any other matter where you
18	have concluded that acids did in fact
19	mobilize metals and that contributed
20	to the response activities at a site?
21	A. I don't I can't recall,
22	sitting here right now.
23	Q. How about in the Sun case,
24	was that an opinion that you rendered

1	in that case?
2	A. I believe so, yes.
3	Q. And in the Sun case, did
4	that involve metal bearing acids or
5	non-metal bearing acids?
6	A. It included both. The
7	primary source of the acids was a
8	non-metal bearing acid, though.
9	Q. And what source was that?
LO	A. Acid sludges from refinery
L1	waste.
L2	Q. And there was also a metal
L3	bearing acid and containing acid in
L4	that case?
L5	A. Yes. There were metals in
16	some of the acids, yes.
17	Q. And was that the same
18	source?
19	A. I don't recall exactly
20	where the source of the metals came
21	from.
22	Q. So in your experience you
23	have encountered both kinds of acids,
24	those that contain metals and those
24	those that contain metals and those

1	that do not?
2	A. Correct.
3	Q. And I think in your report
4	you use the term substantial
5	quantities of metals. Am I correct?
6	A. I may have used those words
7	together.
8	Q. Okay. Let me ask you
9	this: How do you differentiate
LO	between a non-metal containing acid
L1	or bearing acid and a metal bearing
L2	acid? Is there some quantity of
13	metal or some standard by which you
14	could differentiate between the two?
15	A. I won't say that there's
16	any bright line.
17	If there's an acid waste
18	that originated from a process where
19	metals were a part of the process, I
20	would say that that would be an acid
21	bearing waste that contained metals,
22	as opposed to an acid waste that did
23	not originate from a process that
24	contained metals.

1	It could be a discarded
2	acid, for instance, just a raw
3	product.
4	Q. Now, based upon your
5	understanding of Ashland's waste
6	streams, as evidenced by Dr. Exner's
7	report, where do you put Ashland's
8	acids, that you consider, in which
9	category?
10	A. I consider their acids
11	the only thing I did was consider
12	their acids after looking at
13	Dr. Exner's report as strong acids.
14	Q. Did you put them in the
15	category of acids that originated
16	from a metal process and therefore
17	likely to have metal constituents or
18	the other kind of acid that you just
19	described?
20	A. I don't believe I made that
21	demarcation with their waste.
22	Q. Do you have an opinion
23	today which category the Ashland
24	acids fall into?

1	A. No.
2	Q. And do you have an
3	understanding that some metals are
4	not mobilized by acids?
5	A. I would say that there are
6	some metals that are mobilized to
7	greater degrees than other metals by
8	acidic solutions.
9	Q. And is there a way to
10	categorize those metals that are
11	mobilized to a greater extent as
12	opposed to those that are mobilized
13	to a lesser extent?
14	A. Again, there is no bright
15	line. It would depend on the form of
16	the metal, what compound it was in.
17	But in general all metals, all
18	materials can be mobilized by acidic
19	waste.
20	Q. And in connection with this
21	particular case, did you develop any
22	new or additional understanding about
23	mobilization of metals in the context
24	of Superfund sites?

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1	A. Any new?
2	Q. New understanding.
3	A. No.
4	Q. Now, I noticed in one of
5	the documents in the materials that
6	were provided to us was an EPA
7	groundwater document. Can you tell
8	me why did you is it something you
9	referred to in connection with this
10	case in particular?
11	A. I don't if it's listed
12	in my documents that I reviewed, then
13	I'm sure I reviewed it for something,
14	but I couldn't say exactly right now
15	what I reviewed it for.
16	Q. Can you tell me when you
17	may have reviewed it, in connection
18	with either the preparation of your
19	original report or your rebuttal
20	report?
21	MR. HARRIS: How about if
22	we make clear what you are referring
23	to.
24	MR. PETTIT: Okay.

1	BY MR. PETTIT:
2	Q. I'm referring to the EPA
3	"Ground Water Issue" Behavior of
4	Metals in Soils. That was one of the
5	documents that was provided to you.
6	A. Okay.
7	Q. Can you recall when you
8	first of all, is that something you
9	had in your library?
10	A. Yes. I'm sorry.
11	Q. Or was it something you
12	obtained particularly in connection
13	with this case?
14	A. I don't know for sure.
15	It's very likely that we had this in
16	our library.
17	Q. And can you recall whether
18	you reviewed this in connection with
19	the original report?
20	A. I don't know for sure.
21	Q. And by the way, are there
22	any other documents I will take
23	that. I'm not going to ask you
24	anymore questions on that.

	Are there	any other
documents	that you h	nave reviewed in
preparati	on for toda	ay's testimony
that is n	ot listed e	either in your
original	report or y	your rebuttal
report, o	r like this	s was not provided
to us by	counsel?	
	MR. HARRI	S: Documents is a
tricky wo	rd. He's t	testified that he
read expe	rt reports	that of course
aren't li	sted or may	y or may not be
listed, t	ranscripts.	. Make sure he
understan	ds what the	e question was.
BY MR. PE	TTIT:	
Q.	Well, any	piece of paper
that has	writing on	it. I know you
have test	ified about	t what you did. I
want to m	ake sure th	hat we know
everythin	g that you	reviewed in
preparati	on for this	s .
A .	Everything	g that's cited in
my two ex	pert report	ts, in addition to
the exper	t reports s	submitted by other
	and deposit	

1	Q. Okay. If we could turn to
2	your report. Okay, on Page 1, and
3	particularly Item No. 2 at the top.
4	MR. HARRIS: Which report?
5	MR. PETTIT: The original.
6	I'm sorry. Vandeven-1.
7	BY MR. PETTIT:
8	Q. You identify two topics you
9	were asked to give an opinion on, and
10	the second one is what I'm referring
11	to, the relationship between the
12	wastes that were disposed of at the
13	site and environmental conditions
14	that led to response activities.
15	My first question is how
16	did you define wastes in connection
17	with that topic?
18	A. Well, I was I didn't
19	restrict myself in any way. Any
20	information about the types of wastes
21	or the form of wastes disposed of at
22	the site.
23	So it would include
24	information about any bulk liquids

1	that were disposed of at the site,
2	drum liquids, specific kinds of
3	contaminants that were found at the
4	site from metals to chlorinated
5	solvents.
6	So I didn't any
7	information that I had on wastes that
8	were or may have been disposed of at
9	the site.
LO	Q. Now, on Page if you
L1	could go to Page 10.
L2	And that last paragraph
L3	before the bullet on the bottom you
L4	state, "I have reviewed the record
15	for the site and concluded that the
16	response actions taken were necessary
L7	to respond to documented threats and
L8	risks posed by hazardous substances
L9	at the site."
20	Now, is that the same as
21	the waste you just talked about in
22	connection with the topic that you
23	were addressing?
24	A Can you repeat that?

1	Q. Sure. I want to when
2	you use the term hazardous substances
3	on Page 10, is that the same as the
4	wastes that were disposed at the site
5	that you reference on Page 1?
6	A. I would say that the
7	hazardous substances would be part of
8	the wastes that were disposed of at
9	the site.
10	Q. And how would you define
11	those hazardous substances? So we
12	differentiate between the wastes and
13	the hazardous substances?
14	A. Well, hazardous substances
15	has a specific CERCLA definition, a
16	specific regulatory definition.
17	So CERCLA responds to
18	releases or threats of releases of
19	hazardous substances, which is a
20	specific list of contaminants and
21	constituents.
22	Q. And by that, is that the
23	same as the RCRA hazardous waste that
24	you've identified the term you

Γ	
1	used on Page 14 of your report?
2	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
3	the form.
4.	THE WITNESS: No.
5	BY MR. PETTIT:
6	Q. So I'm trying to understand
7	when you use the term wastes or
8	hazardous wastes that I have the
9	universe of what you are talking
10	about, because they are used
11	interchangeably, and I just want to
12	have an understanding.
13	So can we just I think
14	we have defined what you meant by
15	waste in your topic, okay. On Page 4
16	you used the term hazardous waste in
17	connection with CERCLA, and now is
18	this a third kind of hazardous
19	waste?
20	A. No. I mean, in
21	environmental the way that the
22	environmental laws are written,
23	hazardous waste has a very, very
24	specific definition, as does

1	hazardous substance.
2	Q. And what is that
3	definition?
4	A. Well, hazardous waste under
5	RCRA is defined as either a listed
6	hazardous waste or a characteristic
7	hazardous waste.
8	Q. And when you use the term
9	hazardous waste without the RCRA
10	qualifier in your report, what are
11	you referring to, yet another kind of
12	hazardous waste or a greater list of
13	hazardous wastes?
14	A. If you would point me to a
15	specific use of that.
16	Q. On Page 13 in the first
17	bullet you use the term wide variety
18	of hazardous substances.
19	A. Right. That's not
20	hazardous waste.
21	Q. Okay. So what did you mean
22	by that, the hazardous substances,
23	when you used it on Page 13 of your
24	report?

1	A. Well, again, with CERCLA
2	law and the statute and the
3	implementing regulations,
4	particularly the NCP define hazardous
5	substance, which is a long list of
6	specific chemicals that are that
7	EPA can respond to under the CERCLA
8	statute.
9	Q. Okay. And when you use the
LO	term hazardous waste as you did on
L1	Page 14, you are referring to the
L2	RCRA defined hazardous waste?
L3	A. Correct.
L4	Q. And when you use the term
15	waste, as you did on Page 1, that
16	includes both hazardous substances,
17	hazardous wastes and everything else
18	that you testified about earlier.
19	A. That would be a broader
20	the material that was disposed of at
21	the site.
22	Q. Now, on Page 13, in the
23	second bullet you talk about historic
24	disposal at the site. I wanted to

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1	ask you about the substances. The
2	ferric chloride, is that a hazardous
3	substance, a hazardous waste or just
4	a waste in general?
5	A. I don't I don't know if
6	ferric chloride is listed on CERCLA's
7	list of hazardous substances. I
8	would have to look.
9	Q. How about copper ammonium
10	carbonate?
11	A. The same, I would have to
12	look.
13	Q. Sulfuric acid?
14	A. Sulfuric acid I believe is.
15	Q. Is a hazardous substance?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. In that same sentence where
18	you talked about ferric chloride,
19	copper ammonium carbonate and
20	sulfuric acid and other bulk wastes,
21	and you go on to say spent etchant
22	solutions, acids and pickle wastes,
23	generally contain substantial
24	quantities of metals, all right,
	I .

could you tell me what do you mean by	
substantial?	
A. Well, again, they would	
either be from a process that related	
to the use of metals or they were	
actually metals themselves.	
I mean, ferric chloride has	
iron in it, iron is a metal. Copper	
ammonium carbonate has copper in it,	
that's a metal.	
So it was either they were	
from processes that were related to	
the use of metals or the actual bulk	
waste contained metals.	
Q. So is it fair to say you	
had no specific quantity in mind when	
you used the term substantial, it's	
more a description of the source of	
the waste?	
A. That's correct.	
Q. And what metals were you	
referring to in that sentence?	
A. I wasn't distinguishing or	
limiting myself to any specific	
	substantial? A. Well, again, they would either be from a process that related to the use of metals or they were actually metals themselves. I mean, ferric chloride has iron in it, iron is a metal. Copper ammonium carbonate has copper in it, that's a metal. So it was either they were from processes that were related to the use of metals or the actual bulk waste contained metals. Q. So is it fair to say you had no specific quantity in mind when you used the term substantial, it's more a description of the source of the waste? A. That's correct. Q. And what metals were you referring to in that sentence? A. I wasn't distinguishing or

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1	metals in that sentence.
2	Q. Now, in the next sentence
3	you state you use the term
4	okay, in the next sorry, the
5	second sentence after that you use
6	the word corrosive waste solutions
7	that did not contain metals.
8	How do you differentiate
9	that substance from the other
10	substances involving ferric chloride,
11	et cetera, in the two sentences
12	before that?
13	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
14	the form.
15	THE WITNESS: Well, all I'm
16	saying there is, and again the
17	sentence reads "even corrosive
18	solutions that did not contain
	1
19	metals."
19 20	metals." So even if there was a
20	So even if there was a
20 21	So even if there was a solution, as we talked about before,

1	They would mobilize metals
2	from other wastes, they would
3	mobilize metals in the soil, and they
4	would generally mobilize all
5	contaminants that were in the
6	subsurface just because of their
7	acidic nature.
8	So even if they did not
9	contain metals, they would have an
10	impact at the site.
11	BY MR. PETTIT:
12	Q. And is the word corrosive
13	limited to acid or can it include
14	base liquids as well, base
15	substances?
16	A. The latter. It can include
17	both acidic solutions, that is low pH
18	solutions and high pH solutions.
19	Q. Now, on Page 14 of your
20	report, and right to the second
21	bullet, you talk about a variety of
22	wastes. Then you use the term
23	collectively these wastes exhibited
24	the characteristics of ignitability,

1	corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity.
2	Now, I'm focusing on the
3	word collectively. Does that mean
4	all of those substances or just some
5	of them?
6	A. I believe that's referring
7	to the materials that were in the
8	drums.
9	Q. Right. And my question is
LO	did you mean to say by that sentence
l1	that all substances in the drums
12	exhibited those characteristics or
13	only some of them?
14	A. I believe what that is
15	referring to is that all of them had
16	some of these characteristics.
17	All of them were RCRA
18	hazardous wastes based on some RCRA
19	criteria; either they were ignitable,
20	corrosive, reactive, or they failed
21	the EP tox test.
22	Q. And then the next bullet
23	you talk about substances that are
24	not considered RCRA hazardous waste

1	and that contribute to environmental
2	conditions. Am I correct?
3	A. Correct.
4	Q. And you use an example of
5	PCBs. Are there any other substances
6	that you are aware of that would meet
7	that criteria?
8	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
9	the form.
10	THE WITNESS: That are
11	not
12	BY MR. PETTIT:
13	Q. That are not considered
14	RCRA hazardous wastes but could
15	contribute to environmental
16	conditions addressed by the response
17	activities at Boarhead.
18	A. No, I'm not.
19	Q. And you go on to say in
20	this bullet with respect to the RCRA
21	characteristics of corrosivity that
22	means that the substance exhibits a
23	pH between 2 and 12.5. Am I correct?
24	A. That do not exhibit.

1	Q. Right. So if a substance
2	has a pH between 2 and 12.5, it is
3	not considered corrosive under RCRA.
4	Am I correct?
5	A. That's correct.
6	Q. And by the same token, if
7	it's less than pH of 2 it's
8	considered corrosive under RCRA. Am
9	I correct?
10	A. That's correct.
11	Q. And if it exceeds 12.5 it's
12	also considered corrosive under
13	RCRA.
14	A. Correct.
15	Q. Now, on Page 16, this will
16	be the second full paragraph, you
17	talk about this is the fourth
18	sentence, "these and other wastes
19	released in bulk " do you see
20	that?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q "were generally
23	corrosive and likely contained
24	substantial quantities of metals,"

1	and you identify them. What basis do
2	you have for, first of all, that they
3	were generally corrosive?
4	A. The description of the
5	wastes in the underlying documents,
6	sulfuric acid, for instance is an
7	acid that's going to very likely have
8	a pH of less than 2 and be corrosive.
9	And, again, here we are not
10	necessarily we are not necessarily
1.1	talking about corrosive under RCRA,
12	that is a pH less than 2.
13	It could be a pH higher
14	than 2 but still be corrosive, still
15	mobilize metals and still promote the
16	deterioration of drums. So the
17	description of the wastes contributes
18	to determining whether or not they
19	are corrosive.
20	Q. Is there a pH that you
21	would consider a substance not to be
22	corrosive?
23	A. 7.
24	Q. That's neutral?

1	A. That's neutral.
2	Q. Anything but that?
3	A. No. I wouldn't say
4	anything but that, but generally
5	anything below 7 can be corrosive.
6	Q. And again, in this sentence
7	you use the word "substantial
8	quantities of metals." Did you have
9	a specific quantity in mind when you
10	wrote that?
11	A. No.
12	Q. Is there a minimum quantity
13	that would satisfy your definition of
14	substantial quantities, percentage
15	or
16	A. No.
17	Q. So is it your opinion that
18	bulk wastes that generally are
19	corrosive contain substantial
20	quantities of metals drive the need
21	for remediation at Boarhead?
22	A. I would say that wastes
23	that contain metals contributed to
24	the need for and cost of remediation
	l .

1	at Boarhead Farms, yes.	
2	Q. And how about the wastes	
3	that are not corrosive, do they	
4	contribute to the need to remediate	
5	the Boarhead site?	
6	A. What wastes are those?	
7	Q. Well, you have used I'm	
8	trying to understand. In this	
9	section, generally corrosive wastes	
LO	that contain substantial quantities	
1	of metals, and they are connected to	
L2 ·	the remedy.	
L3	So the converse of that or	
L4	one of the different kind of wastes	
L5	would be a noncorrosive waste, so my	
16	question is did that contribute to	
17	the remedy at Boarhead?	
L8	MR. HARRIS: Objection to	
19	the form.	
20	THE WITNESS: If you had a	
21	drum of trichloroethylene that was	
22	not corrosive or a bulk load of	
23	another chlorinated solvent that may	
24	not have had a low pH, I would say	

that that absolutely did contribute
to the need for remediation at the
site.
BY MR. PETTIT:
Q. How about wastes that are
corrosive as you have just defined it
but do not contain metals, did they
contribute to the need for
remediation at the site?
A. Yes.
Q. I'm just trying to find the
right page. You referred to solvent-
containing wastes. That is on Page
15, the bottom of 15. And the first
category you talk about are
halogenated solvents.
And do you have any
information on the quantity of
halogenated solvents that were
disposed of at Boarhead?
A. A specific quantity, no.
Q. Is there any minimum
quantity, in your opinion, that would

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A. No.
Q. So am I correct to assume
it means any quantity that is present
at Boarhead would have been related
to the remedy?
A. I would say that any
halogenated solvent like
trichloroethylene that was disposed
of at the site contributed to the
remedy.
Q. Any other halogenated
solvents that fall into that category
that you understand were disposed of
at Boarhead?
A. I don't recall right now
any other halogenated compounds
except trichloroethylene. There may
have been others,
tetrachloroethylene, but I don't
recall sitting here right now.
Q. You also talk about
nonhalogenated solvents. Again, do
you have any information on the
quantities of nonhalogenated solvents

1	that were disposed of at Boarhead?
2	A. No.
3	Q. Is there any minimum
4	quantity had they been disposed of at
5	Boarhead that would have been related
6	to the remedy at the Boarhead Farms
7	site?
8	A. I did not develop an
9	opinion about that, no.
LO	THE WITNESS: If you are at
L1	a point, this is probably
L2	MR. PETTIT: Yes.
L3	(Recess taken)
14	BY MR. PETTIT:
15	Q. Mr. Vandeven, I want to
16	draw your attention to the bottom of
17	Page 5 of your report, your original
18	report. And there you set forth the
19	components of the remedy known as
20	OU2. Am I correct?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. In the beginning of that
23	paragraph, Paragraph 12 you state a
24	group of PRPs that form the RD/RA
	1

1	actions for OU2. Do you know what
2	group of PRPs performed the RD/RA
3	actions for OU2?
4	A. Not specifically, no.
5	Q. Now, with respect to the
6	first component of the OU2 remedy
7	which you identify as the soil
8	aeration and treatment of VOC hot
9	spots, did the wastes that you
10	described as corrosive waste
11	solutions without substantial
12	quantities of metals drive the soil
13	aeration treatment and VOC hot spots
14	in OU2?
15	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
16	the form.
17	THE WITNESS: It could have
18	contributed to that, yes.
19	BY MR. PETTIT:
20	Q. And in what way could it
21	have contributed?
22	A. As I said before, corrosive
23	wastes would have mobilized not only
24	metals but can mobilize any

1	contaminant in a subsurface.
2	So, for example, if you
3	have a contaminant that's addressed
4	by the soil aeration remedy, say
5	trichloroethylene, and that was
6	present and absorbed to the soil at
7	the site, if that came in contact
8	with an acid waste, that acid waste
9	would immobilize that
10	trichloroethylene and spread it over
11	a larger area, so to that extent it
12	would contribute to the soil aeration
13	and treatment remedy.
14	Q. Am I correct that the VOC
15	hot spots in OU2 were in specific
16	areas at the site?
17	A. They were in defined areas,
18	yes.
19	Q. So is it fair to say that
20	the corrosive waste solutions without
21	substantial quantities of metal would
22	have to be located in some vicinity
23	of those hot spots in order to have
24	the effect that you just described?

1	A. They would have to come in
2	contact with them, yes.
3	Q. And if they were down
4	gradient from those hot spots, would
5	it be your opinion that they would
6	not have contributed to the soil
7	aeration and treatment of those hot
8	spots?
9	A. If you could show that they
10	never came in contact with
11	VOC-contaminated soil, then I would
12	agree that they wouldn't have
13	contributed.
14	Q. And if the disposal of
1.5	those wastes were down gradient,
16	under what circumstances could they
17	become in contact with the VOC hot
18	spots?
19	A. Well, when you say down
20	gradient
21	Q. I mean downhill.
22	A. Okay, that's different.
23	Downhill does not mean down gradient
24	to me.

1	Q. Okay. Then I will use the	
2	word downhill.	
3	A. Downhill.	
4	Q. Yes.	
5	A. So if they were found	
6	downhill of the VOC spots.	
7	Q. Or the evidence is that	
8	they were disposed of downhill from	
9	the VOC hot spots. My question is	
10	under what circumstances could they	
11	have contributed to the soil aeration	
12	treatment of those hot spots?	
13	A. Well, if they were found	
14	downhill, as you put it, they could	
15	have originated from uphill and flown	
16	downhill.	
17	Q. I didn't say found, I said	
18	disposed of downhill. Assuming the	
19	evidence establishes they were	
20	actually discharged at a location	
21	downhill from the VOC hot spots.	
22	A. If they were disposed of	
23	downhill, they could have migrated in	
24	the subsurface to areas where the VOC	

1	hot spots were.
2	Q. And is that your opinion?
3	Do you have an opinion on that?
4	A. I don't have any specific
5	information that that phenomenon
6	occurred, but I'm just responding to
7	your what I thought was a
8	hypothetical.
9	Q. Okay. Another component of
LO	the OU2 remedy that you identified is
L1	the excavation and off-site disposal
L2	of buried drums. Am I correct?
L3	A. Correct.
L4	Q. And in your opinion, did
15	corrosive waste solutions without
16	substantial quantities of metal
L7	contribute to the excavation and
18	off-site disposal of buried drums?
19	A. It could have, yes.
20	Q. And I think you have
21	offered in your report that it would
22	have assisted with the deterioration
2.2	
23	of the drums, am I correct? That's

1	A. That's correct. That's one	
2	way. It could have also mobilized	
3	materials that were released from the	
4	drums.	
5	And, again, the buried drum	
6	remedy, as I have said from the	
7	start, buried drums do not just	
8	include excavation of buried drums,	
9	but it includes soil, contaminated	
LO	soil around the buried drums.	
L1	Q. And typically at a site	
12	like this they excavate not only the	
13	drums but the soil around the drums.	
14	Am I correct?	
15	A. Correct.	
16	Q. And you can usually define	
17	that area by the documents that the	
18	contractor generates as a result of	
19	that, am I right? You would know how	
20	much soil or how far the soil	
21	surrounding the drums was excavated.	
22	A. Correct.	
23	Q. Now, again, assuming that	
24	the corrosive wastes without	

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1	waste came in contact with drums.	
2	Q. Do you have any evidence	
3	that occurred at this site?	
4	A. I don't recall seeing	
5	anything specific like that, but,	
6	again, there was very little on how	
7	he actually operated the site.	
8	Q. And you also stated that	
9	another way that the kind of wastes I	
10	was talking about could contribute to	
11.	the excavation and off-site disposal	
12	of buried drums was by mobilizing	
13	metals and the substances in these	
14	drums. Correct?	
15	A. Correct.	
16	Q. Again, would that be true	
17	if the disposal site of the waste was	
18	downhill from where the drums were	
19	buried?	
20	A. Again, it's possible, if it	
21	migrated in the subsurface to the	
22	location of the buried drums.	
23	Q. And again, and you were not	
24	asked to give an opinion on that, am	

1	I right, in this case?
2	A. That specific phenomena,
3	no, I was not.
4	Q. Are you aware of any data
5	in the Boarhead record that would
6	indicate migration uphill of
7	substances in that part of the
8	ground?
9	A. Again, you are confusing
10	I didn't say anything about uphill, I
11	didn't say contaminants migrated
12	uphill. You are referring to a
13	topographic characteristic. I'm
14	referring to a subsurface
15	characteristic.
16	Q. Okay. Let me ask you this
17	way: If you assume that the wastes
18	I'm talking about were discharged in
19	the ground downhill from the site of
20	where these particular drums were
21	located in OU2, did you do any
22	investigation or find any data that
23	would indicate that substances moved
24	uphill to that area?

1	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
2	the form.
3	THE WITNESS: No.
4	BY MR. PETTIT:
5	Q. Isn't it true that the
6	contents of the drums in this area in
7	OU2 would have had to have been
8	removed, whether they are in the
9	drums or the drums had deteriorated
10	and the contents spilled out in the
11	soil underneath?
12	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
13	the form.
14	THE WITNESS: Can you
15	repeat or rephrase that?
16	BY MR. PETTIT:
17	Q. Sure.
18	If there was nothing to
19	accelerate the deterioration of the
20	drums in this location of OU2, the
21	drums would have been removed and
22	some degree of soil may have been
23	removed around the drums. Am I
24	correct?

1	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
2	the form.
3	THE WITNESS: Yes.
4	BY MR. PETTIT:
5	Q. And if your opinion is
6	correct that certain waste solutions
7	acted on the drums to deteriorate the
8	drums spilling the releasing the
9	contents of the drums, all that would
10	have occurred is that the waste in
11	the drums and some additional
12	surrounding soil would have been
13	removed.
1.4	A. No, not that would not
15	have been the only effect of drums
16	deteriorating.
17	You could have had material
18	released from the drums migrating
19	both in the soil and then downward to
20	the groundwater, so it would have
21	been an impact both to the soil and
22	to the groundwater.
23	Q. But if that occurred, the
24	contents of the drums would have been

1	at another location at the Boarhead
2	Farms. Am I right?
3	A. They could have been in any
4	number of locations both proximate to
5	the original drum and at considerable
6	distances from the drums.
7	Q. But, in any event, the
8	remediation or the activities in
9	OU2 or OU1 would have addressed the
LO	contents of the drums, whether they
11	are on an exact area where the drum
L2	was originally located or some other
13	place in the site?
14.	MR. HARRIS: Object to the
15	form.
16	THE WITNESS: I cannot
1.7	follow that.
18	BY MR. PETTIT:
19	Q. The hazardous substances in
20	the drums had to be remediated as
21	part of this remedy. Am I correct?
22	A. Correct.
23	Q. If there is no accelerated
24	deterioration of the drums, the

1	hazardous substances in the drums
2	would have been removed as part of
3	the remedy at the site where the
4	drums were buried?
5	A. I would say that that's a
6	fair statement.
7	Q. Okay. If the accelerated
8	deterioration of drums released the
9	contents into the groundwater, that
10	still would have been remediated as
11	well.
12	A. Very likely, yes.
13	Q. And in fact there was
14	remediation of the groundwater with
15	many of the substances that were in
1.6	those drums. Am I correct?
17	A. Many of the substances that
18	required remediation in the
19	groundwater were substances that were
20	in the drums, yes.
21	Q. So tell me, then, how does
22	the addition of corrosive waste
23	without substantial quantities of
24	metals increase the cost of the

1	remedy if the contents of those drums	
2	had to be removed in any event?	ļ
3	A. Well, you actually just	
4	provided the answer to that.	
5	If the corrosive waste	
6	deteriorated the drums and released	
7	materials from the drums that then	
8	and that allowed or exacerbated the	
9	mobility of those materials, then	
LO	groundwater needed to be investigated	
L1	and remediated, additional soil	
L2	needed to be investigated and	
L3	remediated, in addition to the	
L4	physical removal of that drum.	
L5	Q. But those things were	
16	already being remediated for other	
17	reasons, were they not, because of	
18	the hot spots and other substances	
19	discharged at Boarhead?	
20	A. Well, and that's the core	
21	of my opinion, that all wastes at the	
22	site and all activities at the site	
23	and all forms of waste at the site	
24	contributed to the need for and cost	

of the remedy.	
Yes, there were other	
contributors to the need for	
groundwater and soil remediation, but	
that doesn't negate the fact that	
corrosive wastes were contributed to	
the need for and cost of the remedy.	
Q. Now, do you have any data	
from the Boarhead site that would	
indicate that the corrosive waste	
without substantial quantities of	•
metal did in fact accelerate the	
deterioration of those drums?	
A. Specific evidence? I would	
say the primary evidence is the fact	
that you do have some drums intact	
and some drums have been	
deteriorated.	
So there was some	
deterioration of drums and that was	
very likely due to acidic conditions	
in the subsurface.	
Q. Are there other conditions	
that could have caused that,	
	Yes, there were other contributors to the need for groundwater and soil remediation, but that doesn't negate the fact that corrosive wastes were contributed to the need for and cost of the remedy. Q. Now, do you have any data from the Boarhead site that would indicate that the corrosive waste without substantial quantities of metal did in fact accelerate the deterioration of those drums? A. Specific evidence? I would say the primary evidence is the fact that you do have some drums intact and some drums have been deteriorated. So there was some deteriorated. So there was some deterioration of drums and that was very likely due to acidic conditions in the subsurface. Q. Are there other conditions

1	particularly the deterioration of
2	some drums and not the others?
3	A. Well, just the original
4	the original state of the drum would
5	have contributed to, and if it was a
6	rusty drum to begin with, then it
7	likely deteriorated quicker in the
8	subsurface, as opposed to an intact
9	new drum.
10	Q. And in your experience,
11	have you encountered drums that were
12	made of particular metals or other
13	substances that resisted
14	deterioration while they were in the
15	ground?
16	A. Well, sure, a fiberglass
17	drum is not going to deteriorate as
18	fast as a metal drum. But in sites
19	like this, I think most of the drums
20	are in that era, in the late 1960s,
21	'70s were metal, steel metal drums.
22	Q. Now, am I correct there
23	were and you have mentioned that
24	there were drum removals in an

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1	earlier time, in 1992 and 1993. Am I	
2	correct?	
3	A. That's correct, there were	
4	two removal actions during that time.	
5	Q. And if I ask you the same	
6	questions with respect to the effect	
7	of corrosive waste solutions without	
8	substantial quantities of metals,	
9	would your answers be the same?	
LO	A. Yes.	
11	Q. And would that also be true	
L2	of the you identified some removal	
L3	of general ceramic drums, would your	
L4	answer be the same with respect to	
L5	that removal operation?	
16	A. Yes. They were I think	
17	removed for the specific wastes that	
18	they contained, but, again, they	
19	would have been susceptible to the	
20	same deterioration and the same	
21	acidic conditions.	
22	Q. Still on Page 5. I want to	
23	move on to OU1. I'm going to start	
24	from the bottom of the various	

1	components of OU1. The first thing
2	you mentioned were phytoremediation
3	studies. Could you describe what
4	that is, just real briefly.
5	A. That's, particularly back
6	then, it was a new kind of remedy, an
7	innovative remedy that attempted to
8	immobilize or treat contaminants
9	either in soil or groundwater by
10	using plants and sunlight to
11	immobilize those compounds.
12	Q. And would that have
13	addressed metals in groundwater or
14	soil?
15	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
16	the form.
17	THE WITNESS: It would have
18	addressed primarily metals, yes, in
19	groundwater or soil.
20	BY MR. PETTIT:
21	Q. And was such a study
22	conducted at the Boarhead site?
23	A. I believe they did do a
24	study.

1	Q. And is it your opinion that
2	corrosive waste solutions without
3	substantial quantities of metals
4	would have been related to a
5	phytoremediation study at the
6	Boarhead site?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. And in what way?
9	A. Again, it would have
٥.	contributed to the nature and extent
1	of metal contamination at the site.
2	Corrosive waste would have
_3	mobilized the metals and contributed
_4	to where you are finding metals and
.5	the level of metals that you are
-6	finding.
.7	Q. And what data do you have
-8	that you rely upon to reach that
.9	conclusion?
20	A. Again, the information
21	about the nature of the wastes that
22	were disposed of, that they were
23	acidic wastes, the RI information
24	regarding where they were finding

1	metals, the level of metals that they
2	were finding, the types of metals
3	that they were finding, and then my
4	expertise and experience on how
5	metals behave in a subsurface.
6	Q. Where they were finding
7	metals, how does that relate to that
8	remedy?
9	A. The fact that they are
10	finding metals throughout the site
11	creates the need to address metals in
12	the subsurface. They were finding
13	metals that needed to be addressed
14	both in soil and groundwater
15	throughout the site.
16	Q. And you also, in connection
17	with the OU1 remedy you identified
18	residential water treatment as a
19	component of that.
20 .	Are the corrosive waste
21	solutions without substantial
22	quantities of metal related to the
23	residential water treatment
24	component?

1	A. Yes.	
2	Q. In what way?	
3	A. The same way, they would	
4	have contributed to the mobility of	
5	metals in the subsurface. They could	
6	have also contributed to the mobility	
7	of organic compounds in the	
8	subsurface.	
9	And the residential water	
10	treatment units address both organic	
11	and inorganic contaminants.	
12	Q. Am I correct that the	
13	residential water wells are off site,	
14	in other words the residences are off	
15	site?	
16	A. I believe there was one	
17	well on site, too.	
18	Q. And the water treatment was	
19	addressing the well water on those	
20	off-site locations and the one that's	
21	on site.	
22	A. Correct.	
23	Q. Didn't the ROD conclude,	
24	however, that the metals detected in	

1	the off-site wells were due to the
2	diabase rock formation?
3	A. I'm not sure if they
4	conclusively determined that or not.
5	But, again, that goes back to the
6	question that we addressed before.
7	You could have acidic solutions that
8	mobilize metals in the natural soils.
9	So it's possible that that
10	diabase which contains high
11	concentrations of metals, those
12	metals were mobilized because of the
13	acidic wastes that were disposed of
14	at the site.
15	Q. Do you have any data to
16	indicate that the acidic conditions
17	reached these off-site wells?
18	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
19	the form.
20	THE WITNESS: That acid
21	conditions reached
22	BY MR. PETTIT:
23	Q. Acidic groundwater reached
24	the off-site wells.

1	A	•	No.			
2	Q	•	And j	just s	so I unc	derstand,
3	your o	pini	on ab	out t	he mobi	llization
4	of met	als	is th	ne aci	.dic nat	ure of the
5	ground	wate	r cre	ated	by the	addition
6	of cor	rosi	ve wa	stes.	Am I	correct?
7	A	•	That	s cor	rrect.	That
8	create	s th	e ini	ltial	mobiliz	zation of
9	the me	tal.	Th∈	acid	dic cond	dition, if
10	you wi	11,	doesr	n't ha	eve to f	follow that
11	metal	thro	ughou	ıt the	site.	
12			That	acidi	ic condi	ition can
13	mobili	ze t	he me	etal.	Once n	nobilized,
14	the me	tal	may s	stay m	nobilize	∍d.
15	Q	•	Does	that	assume	, however,
16	that t	he m	edia,	let'	's say i	it's
17	ground	lwate	r, th	nat ha	as metal	ls which
18	have b	een	initi	ially	mobiliz	zed, is it
19	your c	pini	on th	nat th	nat wate	er does no
20	longer	hav	e to	be ac	cidic t	to
21	transp	ort	those	e meta	als that	t have been
22	mobili	zed?				
23	A	•	Exac	tly.		·
24	Q	•	And :	is it	your o	pinion that

1	if the pH of that groundwater were to
2	increase say to 7, that those metals
3	nevertheless would still stay in that
4	groundwater?
5	A. They would that
6	geochemistry is very complex, but
7	some of the metals would definitely
8	stay dissolved in the groundwater.
9	Q. But not all the metals?
10	A. Again, it depends on other
11	factors, not just pH. PH is just but
12	one factor.
13	Q. And what are the other
14	factors?
15	A. Temperature. The what's
16	referred to as the EH conditions of
17	the groundwater, the other electron
18	acceptors or donators in the
19	groundwater, the concentration of
20	other compounds in the groundwater
21	that the dissolved metal could bind
22	with, the concentration of organic
23	material in the groundwater and in
24	the aquifer that the metal could bind

with.
Q. Anything else?
A. I think that's a pretty
thorough list.
Q. Did you review any data in
connection with your opinion that
addresses any of those items?
A. We may I may have
mentioned generally what those
conditions were in one of my
opinions. I don't recall if I did or
not.
Q. But I'm asking you did you
see any data from the Boarhead site
that would give you information on
any of those factors that you just
identified?
A. I don't recall if I did or
not.
Q. In your experience in
connection with Superfund sites, is
that kind of data measured in
connection with either the RI or the
RF?

1	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
2	the form.
3	THE WITNESS: I'm not sure
4	what an RF is.
5	BY MR. PETTIT:
6	Q. I'm sorry, FS, Feasibility
7	Study.
8	A. It can be. Very often it
9	is, but it's not necessarily
10	information that's gathered as part
11	of RI/FS.
12	Q. Another component of OU1
13	that you identify was the
14	installation of additional monitoring
15	wells. What was the purpose, as you
16	recall it, for the decision to
17	install additional monitoring wells?
18	A. To get further
19	characterization information, to
20	understand exactly where the
21	contaminants were at the site.
22	Q. And, in your opinion, did
23	the discharge of corrosive wastes
24	without substantial quantities of

1	metal necessitate the installation of
2	additional monitoring wells?
3 _.	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
4	the form.
5	THE WITNESS: Yes. That
6	and every other waste any
7	investigation activity or
8	characterization activity is
9	necessitated by the totality of the
10	wastes or chemicals disposed of at
11	the site.
12	BY MR. PETTIT:
13	Q. So you are putting that as
14	an investigation function as opposed
15	to a remedy?
16	A. Well, I'm putting it as
17	more of a characterization function.
18	Q. Did the discharge of
19	corrosive waste solutions with
20	substantial quantities of metals
21	drive the groundwater extraction
22	remedy that you have identified in
23	Paragraph 11 of your report?
24	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
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1	the form.
2	THE WITNESS: Did you say
3	with or without substantial
4	quantities?
5	BY MR. PETTIT:
6	Q. Without. Without
7	substantial quantities.
8	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
9	the form.
10	THE WITNESS: Yes. Again,
11	it would have mobilized metals that
12	were in other wastes, deteriorated
13	drums that then created a source of
14	the contaminants to the groundwater
15	that needed to be treated.
16	It could have mobilized and
17	solubilized elements like iron that
18	needed to be addressed in the
19	groundwater remedy.
20	So it was most definitely a
21	contributor to the need for
22	groundwater extraction in metals
23	precipitation system.
24	BY MR. PETTIT:

1	Q. Am I correct that there was
2	a groundwater treatment system before
3	the OU1 remedy was implemented?
4	A. There was an initial
5	groundwater interceptor trench, yes.
6	Q. And was the water captured
7	in that trench being treated?
8	A. I believe it was being
9	treated, yes.
LO	Q. And what was the
L1	enhancement, as you understand it, by
L2	the OU2 remedy for groundwater
L3	extraction?
L4	A. I believe they enhanced the
L5	metals precipitation elements of it.
L6	They may have increased the size of
17	the interceptor trench. I don't
18	recăll if they made any significant
19	changes to the air stripping system.
20	Q. And does the air stripping
21	system implemented as part of OU1
22	address metals at the Boarhead site?
23	A. Not directly, no. That
24	would have been removing volatile
	1

1	contaminants.
2	Q. Now, the groundwater
3	extraction and the metals
4	precipitation component that you talk
5	about in Paragraph 11, which metals
6	are being addressed by that remedy?
7	A. I would have to go back and
8	look at the ROD to give you a
9	complete list.
10	Q. I have the ROD here. I
11	believe it's Page 34. I will hand
12	you the Record of Decision. That may
13	have been marked in another
14	deposition. I don't know if we need
15	to mark it now. Just let me know
16	when you are ready to answer some
17	questions.
18	MR. HARRIS: Well, are you
19	going to ask him a question? I mean,
20	do you want him to read the whole
21	thing?
22	MR. PETTIT: Well, first I
23	wanted to ask him if he wanted to
23	Manifed to say him it he wanted to

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1	studied any of the data with respect
2	to Boarhead to determine whether at
3	the moment the standards identified
4	on Page 34 have been met or have been
5	satisfied for any of those metals?
6	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
7	the form.
8	THE WITNESS: No, I
. 9	haven't. Again, you read Section A
10	of that groundwater treatment.
11	Right?
12	BY MR. PETTIT:
13	Q. Right.
14	A. And there's Section B which
15	refers to metals that need to be
16	treated in accordance with discharge
17	limitations under the Clean Water Act
18	in Pennsylvania state regulations.
19	Q. Yes. And the second part
20	of that, what the state requires, is
21	it your opinion that those metals
22	are that remedy is associated with
23	the contamination at Boarhead in that
24	that's part of the OU1 remedy?
	•

1	A. If there's state
2	regulations that require treatment
3	before discharge, then that's
4	absolutely related to the Boarhead
5	Farms remedy.
6	Q. And I assume that there is
7	a cost associated with doing that.
8	Am I correct?
9	A. Correct.
1.0	Q. Now, going back to Page 13
11	of your report. I'm looking at the
12	sentence that's the fourth line from
13	the bottom. It begins "Most metals
14	are more soluble in acidic
15	solutions." Do you see that?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. What do you mean by "most
18	metals"?
19	A. By that I mean with very,
20	very few exceptions metals are more
21	soluble in acidic solutions.
22	Q. And what are the
23	exceptions?
24	A. I couldn't say, sitting

1	here right now, but you could have
2	certain metals where you have other
3	conditions where they may not be more
4	soluble in acidic solutions.
5	But in the vast majority of
6	cases and the vast majority of
7	situations, acidic solutions are
8	going to render metals more mobile.
9	Q. Is the mobility of those
10	metals enhanced if the metal comes
11	from a manufacturing process that
12	involves metal as you described as an
13	acid waste from a metal manufacturing
1.4	process and there are metals in that
15	waste acid?
16	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
17	the form.
18	BY MR. PETTIT:
19	Q. The mobility is the same
20	there or is it the same with a
21	corrosive acid without substantial
22	quantities of metal, is there a
23	difference between the two in terms
24	of the mobility of metals?

1	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
2	the form.
3	THE WITNESS: Are you
4	referring to the comparative ability
5	of those two waste streams to
6	mobilize say metals that are in other
7	wastes at the site or in soils at the
8	site?
9	So if you have two waste
10	streams, one is pure sulfuric acid,
11	the other waste stream is sulfuric
12	acid with some dissolved metals in it
13	and both of those waste streams are
14	disposed of at the site, how would
15	those two waste streams differ in how
16	they mobilize
17	BY MR. PETTIT:
18	Q. The metals already existing
19	at the site.
20	A. Okay. They wouldn't have
21	any substantial difference in their
22	impact. It would really be the
23	acidic nature of the bulk waste
24	rather than any metals that happen to

1	be already dissolved in the waste.
2	Q. Okay. Now, of the very few
3	exceptions to your statement that
4	metals are mobilized by acidic
5	conditions, are any of those
6	exceptions present at the Boarhead
7	site?
8	A. I don't have any
9	information that they are, no.
10	Q. Would arsenic be one of
11	those exceptions?
12	A. Arsenic is a compound that
13	has very complex chemistry, and it's
14	possible that there could be
15	situations where it would be less
16	mobile in acidic solution, yes.
17	Q. How about beryllium?
18	A. I'm not familiar with
19	how I'm not familiar with
20	situations where beryllium could be
21	less mobile in an acidic solution.
22	Q. How about cadmium?
23	A. I would say that cadmium
24	would always be mobile in an acidic

1	solution.
2	Q. How about lead?
3	A. The same.
4	Q. Nickel?
5	A. It's the same.
6	Q. And zinc?
7	A. The same.
8	Q. How about chromium?
9	A. Chromium's chemistry is a
10	little bit more complex, probably not
11	as complex as arsenic.
12	But again you could
13	probably find situations where given
14	other characteristics of the
15	groundwater or soil that chromium in
16	certain states could be less mobile
17	in an acidic solution.
18	Q. And am I correct that at
19	Boarhead the form of chromium called
20	hexavalent chromium was addressed by
21	the remedy and not the other form?
22	A. I don't recall exactly how
23	that broke down, but I would assume
24	that the majority of the issues at

1	the site were related to chromium VI,
2	hexavalent chromium.
3	Q. And is hexavalent chromium
4	or chromium VI, is that more soluble
5	in acidic solutions?
6	A. I would say in general,
7	yes. But, again, chromium chemistry
8	is very complex.
9	Q. Also in the sentence you
10	use the term the "acidity of these
11	wastes." How do you measure acidity?
12	А. Вурн.
13	Q. Am I correct that when that
14	is measured in a Superfund site
15	that's a scale of 0 to 10?
16	A. Well, in general it's a
17	scale of 0 to 14.
18	Q. 14, okay. But is there
19	ever a negative pH measured Superfund
20	site?
21	MR. HARRIS: Objection to
22	the form.
23	THE WITNESS: I certainly
24	hope not.

1	BY MR. PETTIT:	
2	Q. Is it possible to do so,	
3	given the nature of the testing or	
4	the practices that are followed?	
5	A. No. Because what pH stands	
6	for is the hydrogen ion	
7	concentration, so you wouldn't have a	
8	negative hydrogen ion concentration,	
9	so it should only be a positive	
10	number. It can be pretty low, but it	
11	should only be a positive number.	
12	Q. Is there any data at the	
13	Boarhead site of measurement of pH in	
14	the groundwater other than the	
1.5	monitoring wells that were installed?	
16	A. Not that I'm aware of, no.	
17	Q. On the top of Page 14 you	
18	are talking about the corrosive waste	
19	solutions that did not contain	
20	metals, and you use the phrase	
21	altered the subsurface environment in	
22	ways that increased mobility	
23	persistence of the hazardous	
24	chemicals.	

1	In what ways did, in your
2	opinion, would those kinds of wastes
3	alter the subsurface environment?
4	A. Can you just tell me where
5	you are reading from exactly?
6	Q. The last word on the bottom
7	of 13.
8	A. Okay. And I think we
9	touched on this a little bit
10	earlier. If you have an acidic
11	solution that is disposed of at the
12	site, it could, for example it
13	could degrade or mobilize the organic
14	carbon in the soil.
15	That reduction in organic
16	carbon content in the soil will in
17	turn affect how organic compounds
18	such as trichloroethylene behave in
19	the soil.
20	So you could have a
21	situation where if you didn't have
22	the corrosive waste, the
23	trichloroethylene may be bound up in
24	the organic carbon in the soil.

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1	Q. Is that generally what's
2	referred to as buffering capacity or
3	is that something different?
4	A. It's similar. It's not
5	exactly that, but it's a similar
6	concept to buffering capacity. You
7	could have materials in the soil that
8	tend to buffer acid solutions or
9	corrosive solutions.
10	So if you spill a low pH
11	material and if you have a high pH
12	material in the soil, that will tend
13	to buffer it.
14	The more acidic solution
15	you spill you deplete that buffering
16	capacity and therefore the soil loses
17	its capacity to retain contaminants.
18	Q. Okay. Any other ways that
19	these wastes alter the subsurface
20	environment?
21	A. I would say that they would
22	also alter the subsurface environment
23	in a physical way too. Not
24	dissimilar to if you spilled sulfuric

1	acid on that stack of paper, it's	
2	going to eat a hole in the paper.	
3	These corrosive liquids	
. 4	will increase the permeability of the	
5	soil, they will create holes in the	
6	soil.	
7	Therefore wastes that are	
8	there already or wastes that may be	
9	disposed of will migrate a lot freer	
10	because the permeability of the soil	
11	is a lot greater.	
12	Q. Am I right that all those	
13	things that you have mentioned	
14	increase the mobility of metals in	
15	the soil and other substances?	
16	A. And other substances, yes.	
17	Q. Now, you also used the term	
18	"persistence of hazardous	
19	chemicals." What did you mean by	
20	that? That's in the same sentence.	
21	A. Persistence refers to for	
22	organic compounds you could have	
23	environments that are conducive to	
24	degrading those organic compounds.	

For instance,
trichloroethylene could degrade to
dichloroethylene, vinyl chloride and
then carbon dioxide.
If you release corrosive
materials in the subsurface, the
microorganisms that facilitate that
degradation aren't going to survive,
just like if somebody dumped a vat of
sulfuric acid on you, you are not
going to survive.
It kills living organisms.
And so those living
organisms aren't around to degrade
the trichloroethylene and therefore
the trichloroethylene can be a lot
more persistent.
Q. The next sentence reads,
"Such solutions may have also
mobilized metals that were naturally
present in the soils at the site."
Is that an opinion you hold to a
reasonable degree of scientific
certainty?

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. And why do you use the term
3	"may" there? Is that the equivalent
4	of reasonable degree of scientific
5	certainty?
6	A. I guess, again, the only
7	reason I use "may" there is there was
8	no specific test that was done at the
9	site to determine that that's how,
10	for instance, the high levels of
11	metals were found in the residential
L2	wells that they were dissolved from
L3	the diabase material because of the
L 4	corrosive wastes.
.5	There was no specific
16	evaluation or testing done to
L7	determine that that was the
L8	phenomenon that caused that.
19	Q. What data is there at the
20	site that relates to that question?
21	A. Well, there's data relating
22	to the fact that you did have
23	corrosive materials disposed of at
24	the site, there's data related to the

1	fact that you have high levels of
2	metals throughout the site both in
3	soils and in groundwater and in
4	residential wells off site, and
5	there's data at the site indicating
6	that there is a geologic formulation,
7	namely this diabase that has high
8	concentrations of metals.
9	Q. Is there any other data
.0	that, you are aware of that's at the
L1	site that relates to that opinion?
L2	A. No.
L3	Q. And did you consider all
14	that data in coming up with this
15	opinion?
16	A. Yes, I did.
17	Q. Now, is there any data at
18	the site that indicates that there's
19	a degradation of organic carbon as a
20	result of discharge of corrosive
21	solutions without substantial
22	quantities of metal?
23	A. Any specific data to show
24	that?

1	Q.	Yes.	
2	A .	No.	
3	Q.	How about the same question	
4	with respe	ect to what you talked	
5	about, dis	ssolving the outer coating	
6	of the soi	il.	
7	A .	I don't believe that there	
8	is, no.		
9	Q.	And how about the effects	
10	on bufferi	ing capacity?	
11	A .	I couldn't say for sure.	
12	There may	be data or there may have	
13	been some	evaluation done of that	
14	phenomena.	. I can't say for sure.	
15	Q.	What kind of evaluation do	
16	you mean?		
17	Α.	It could be an evaluation	
18	that looke	ed at the buffering capacity	
19	of can I s	say a background soil sample	
20	versus the	e buffering capacity of the	
21	soils that	t were found at the site	
22	that had h	been exposed to these	
23	corrosive	wastes.	
24	Q .	Is there any data on the	

1	impact of microorganisms on the site
2	by the discharge of corrosive waste
3	solutions?
4	A. I don't know. It occurs to
5	me that that was mentioned in the RI,
6	but I could not say for sure.
7	Q. Is there anything in a
8	historical record at Boarhead that
9	would address any of those factors,
10	supply data that one could review to
11	address those factors?
12	MR. HARRIS: Objection.
13	Asked and answered.
14	THE WITNESS: Well, you
15	could I guess you could go back
16	and look at it's possible that
17	they did gather data on the organic
17 18	they did gather data on the organic carbon content of the soils.
18	carbon content of the soils.
18 19	carbon content of the soils. And you can look at that
18 19 20	carbon content of the soils. And you can look at that versus background soil samples or the
18 19 20 21	carbon content of the soils. And you can look at that versus background soil samples or the organic carbon content of what you

1	not the presence of corrosive
2	materials over the years had rendered
3	that soil bereft or had rendered that
.4_	soil or depleted the organic
5	carbon content of that soil.
6	But, again, that's not what
7	the EPA was attempting to do. The
8	EPA was simply attempting to address
9	the health risks, the immediate
10	health risks associated with the
11	site.
12	BY MR. PETTIT:
13	Q. In rendering your opinion,
14	did you do anything along those
15	lines, collect that data and analyze
16	it?
17	A. No. I collected no new
18	data, no.
19	Q. Okay. Mr. Vandeven, if you
20	could move to Page 16 of your
21	report. Looking at the very last
22	paragraph that starts "once
23	released."
24	A. Yes.

1	Q. And you use the term
2	"dependent on the characteristics of
3	the chemical of interest." What kind
4	of characteristics were you referring
5	to?
6	A. Different chemicals have
7	different physical and chemical
8	characteristics that determine their
9	behavior in the environment.
LO	Q. So that I don't get you off
L1	on the wrong tangent. Do you include
12	metals as a chemical of interest in
L3	that sentence?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. Okay. Let me limit, then,
16	my question to what characteristics
17	of metals did you mean when you said
18	this?
19	A. Well, different metals will
20	have different characteristics also.
21	You can have a metal that is
22	predominantly present as a cation,
23	it's referred to, which is a metal
24	that has a plus 2 valence charge.

1	You can have metals that
2	have a propensity to bind with other
3	materials in the subsurface.
4	You can have metals that
5	are more influenced by the oxygen
6	content of the subsurface, and that
7	determines how mobile or persistent
8	they are.
9	Q. And then you go on and in
10	the same sentence as it goes to the
11	next page, 17, you use the term
12	"characteristics of the environment
13	into which the chemical has been
1.4	released."
15	With respect to metals,
16	again, what characteristics of the
17	environment were you referring to?
18	A. That would refer to the
19	soil properties in the say if you
20	are talking about the vadose zone or
21	the area above the groundwater table,
22	it would include, again, the coatings
23	that you may have on the soil
24	particles, different metals would

adhere to soil particles depending on 1 what other metals and what other 2 compounds are on the soil particles. 3 In the groundwater it would 4 be influenced by the oxygen content 5 of the groundwater. 6 It could be influenced by 7 other materials both organic and 8 inorganic that were in the 9 groundwater. Many metals combine to 10 organic material, just like an 11 organic compound binds to organic 12 material. 13 Toward the bottom of 17, 14 about the fifth line from the bottom 15 you state, "all the acidic waste 16 increase the concentrations and 17 mobility of the metals." 18 Is there anything more you 19 20 want to add about the mobility of metals and the effect of acidic 21 wastes other than what we have 22 I just want to already talked about? 23 make sure I have all the bases for 24

1	your statement on that.	
2	A. I think we have talked	
3	about everything.	
4 .	Q. Explain to me what you mean	
5	by the acidic waste increased the	
6	concentrations of the metals.	
7	A. Well, what I'm referring to	
8	there is would increase the	
9	concentration in the groundwater. If	
10	it mobilizes the metals, it will then	
11	increase the concentrations of the	
12	metals in the groundwater.	
13	Q. All right. When you talk	
14	about mobility of metals as affected	
15	by the acidic waste, are you	
16	referring to the acidity of the waste	
17	itself or the acidity of the soil and	
18	medium, be it groundwater, saturated	
19	zone soil?	
20	MR. HARRIS: Objection to	
21	the form.	
22	THE WITNESS: It could be	
23	both. It could be metals that may	
24	have come in contact with the bulk	
	1	

-	
1	acidic waste.
2	It could be metals that
3	have come in contact with groundwater
4	that's been acidified because of the
5	acidic waste. So I would say it
6	could be both.
7	MR. PETTIT: This might be
8	a good place to stop. I have another
9	area I'm going to move onto, but I
10	can keep going.
11	MR. HARRIS: Well, again, I
12	just want to make sure we're done
13	tomorrow.
14	MS. FLAX: Off the record.
15	(Discussion off the
16	record.)
17	(Thereupon, at 3:41 p.m.
18	the deposition adjourned.)
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20	
21	
22	
23	
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1	WITNESS CERTIFICATION
	WIINDS CERTIFICATION
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3	
4	T homehor contribute
5	I hereby certify that I
6	have read the foregoing transcript of
7	my deposition testimony, and that my
8	answers to the questions propounded,
	with the attached corrections or
9	changes, if any, are true and
10	correct.
11	
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14	
15	DATE JAY VANDEVEN
	DATE JAY VANDEVEN
16	
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20	PRINTED NAME
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CERTIFICATION

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JENNIFER L. BERMUDEZ, 3 Court Reporter in and for the Commonwealth 4 of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that the 5 foregoing is a true and accurate transcript 6 of the deposition of said witness who was 7 first duly sworn by me on the date and

place hereinbefore set forth. 9

> FURTHER CERTIFY that I am neither attorney nor counsel for, nor related to or employed by, any of the parties the action in which this deposition taken, and further that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed in this action, nor am I financially interested in this case.

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BERMUDEZ JENNI TER L.

Court Reporter and Notary Public

